/89 cont./

French-Uro Vocabulary

104 The phonetic system used in this article is the same as the one that /90/ Dr. Paul Rivet uses in his article on the Uro language (1): č corresponds to the Spanish "ch"; š to the French

1. See note 1, p. 1.

"ch"; ǰ is an affricate which would be transcribed as "dj" in French; x is the Spanish "j," and l' the "ll" or liquid l of the same language. The combined sign k̆ is a half-occlusive, the cutting-off of which produces a sound close to the Spanish "j." A mark under the vowels indicates that they are very open. U̯ is a semi-vowel which is close to w.

193 The grammar of the Uro of Ancoaqui does not seem to
197 differ from that of the dialect of the Čipaya. One finds the same verbal endings, the same suffixes, etc.

192 The words preceded by one asterisk are those which are derived from Aymara, those marked with two asterisks derive from Spanish, and with three, from Kičua /Quechua/. /The word list, pp. 90-110, is omitted in the translation; see the foreign text./

alcalde -- a functionary who is in charge of a saya and excercises the powers of a justice of the peace. He also intervenes in disputes, makes arrests and imprisonments, and receives accusations.

alferez ("banner-carrier")--the president and organizer of a religious festival

corregidor--a person with judiciary functions who represents the tribe before the government

demandas--complaints brought to the corregidor for injuries or alleged injuries

kaman-para--the sacred sticks, used in religious ceremonies

kʼeru--large wooden mugs used at festival times for libations of chicha

mal'ku--sacred objects endowed with supernatural powers

samiri--usually flat calcareous stones, worshipped as being sacred by the Chipaya.

/113 cont./

Christian for at least 300 years, and that they are today in a truly sad state of intellectual inferiority. The individuals with whom I was in close contact always gave me the impression that they had communicated all that they knew on the points I wished to know. It was generally very little. I do not think that I was a victim of their reserve or dissembling, for my informants never nourished hostile feelings with regard to me, to all appearances at least. I am also convinced that they made an effort to satisfy me. They were encouraged to do so by self-interest, because I always tried to recompense them for each piece of information generously. Here as in many other places the skeleton of the old religion has been maintained practically intact, but the representations /sic/ of which this ensemble of rites were the expression have disappeared forever. The myths that I have been able to collect are themselves only vague reminiscences of more complex traditions. My documents have, nonetheless, a certain interest in that they give us in a complete form a description of a great number of festivals and characteristic rites of the popular religion in the Inca empire which up to now were only fragmentarily known. They allow us to establish the existence of certain cults, such as those of mal'ku animals or plants about which we had only incomplete indications.

The phonetic transcription of native sounds used in the course of this article is the same as that which Dr. Paul Rivet uses in the article cited above (note 1, p. 1); č corresponds to the Spanish "ch," š to the French "ch," ǰ is an affricate that would be transcribed in French by "dj"; x is the Spanish "j," and l' is the "ll" of the same language. The combined sign k^x is a mid-occlusive, the cutting off of which produces a sound close to Spanish "j." A guttural occlusion is indicated by hard breathing. The vowel e is a very open e close to a closed a.

/150 cont./

104 The system of phonetic notation used is that of the Institute of Ethnology of the University of Paris. The following remarks are necessary:

We have used, in addition to the mute occlusive palatal k and the spirant palatal K, a very deep k^{ϵ}, usually noted down Kj by students of Quichua and Aymara. x corresponds to a forward spirant palatal, (hard German ch or Spanish j); é to the spirant prepalatal (soft German ch); h is always voiced. /Pages 151-169, except for Plates II-V, which follow, are omitted in the translation; see the foreign text./